

# Missiskoui



# Standard.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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## POETRY.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

### MUSINGS.

I love to muse on by-gone-days,  
And ponder o'er each joy,  
When 'hope was strong'—too strong for care—  
And I a wayward boy.

For in these wand'ring oft I meet  
Strange records of the past,  
Which fancy e'er will dwell upon  
And cherish to the last.

Yes, as I traverse back through years  
Of toil, of care, and strife,  
To greet some long lov'd friend, or gain  
The starting point in life,

A moment seems an age of bliss,  
Unsullied by life's tears,  
For sorrow finds no lurking place  
Within my boyhood years.

And ever and anon I meet  
Some darling friend of youth  
Whose laugh rang loudly in the hour  
Of merriment and mirth.

But, mem'ry, faithful to her trust,  
Moves through each giddy throng,  
Nor stays to heed the clamors of  
The hour of mirth and song.

Yes, onward still, her course she keeps,  
Amid the wreck of years,  
Until within the port of home  
Her bounding bark she steers.

Ere I forget thy scenes, *Oh home*,  
And each familiar face,  
The earth will from its centre heave  
And crumble to its base!

O. U. I.

## POLITICAL.

From the London Times of the 21st July.

### LETTERS ON THE CANADAS.

No. IV.

To MR. JOSEPH HUME AND JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

SIRS.—I will conclude these letters with a few brief remarks on your principal statements and arguments against the Canadian Executive, Legislative Councils, and land companies.

You rest the truth of both your doctrines and statements upon the representations of a provincial assembly, and adroitly denounce statements, complaints, and remonstrances from any ever so respectable and numerous a portion of the Canadian inhabitants, as unworthy of credit and respect, because they stand contradicted by the declarations of the representatives of the people. (I allude particularly to Lower Canada.) Your tactics are specious, but dishonorable and deceptive. The authoritative remarks of 'Junius,' in reference to a British House of Commons, will apply with double force to either of the Canadian Assemblies, and will call up in the minds of intelligent statesmen many appropriate reflections on nearly all the representations of the present Canadian Assemblies. 'Any man who takes the trouble of perusing the journals of the House of Commons will soon be convinced that very little, if any regard at all, ought to be paid to one branch of the Legislature declaratory of the law of the land, or even of what they call the law of Parliament. It will appear that these resolutions have no one of the properties by which, in this country particularly, law is distinguished from mere will and pleasure; but that, on the contrary, they have every mark of a power arbitrarily assumed and capriciously applied; that they are usually made in times of contest, and to serve some unworthy purpose of passion or party: that the law is seldom declared until after the fact by which it is supposed to be violated; that legislation and jurisdiction are united in the same persons and exercised in the same moment.'

How fully have these very just observations of 'Junius' been illustrated in most of the proceedings of the Lower Canada House of Assembly during several years past! I will give one example out of a score. That Assembly accused Lord Aylmer to the British House of Commons, in 1834, 'of illegal, unjust, and unconstitutional conduct.' A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate these (with many other similar) allegations, and acquitted the accused. But did the accusers acquiesce in the decision of the tribunal to which they had appealed? No, no, the decision did not accord with their 'will and pleasure,' and therefore they only a few months after declare that their 'affections are like to be

alienated from the Government of England itself,' because 'Matthew Lord Aylmer is still continued in the government of this province, after having been formally accused of 'illegal, unjust, and unconstitutional conduct.' In the judgment of these learned and 'purely democratic' legislators, for a man to have been 'formally accused,' even though he may have been acquitted, is a total disqualification for office; accusation is identical with guilt; they are both the accusers and the judges, and pronounce it an 'alienating' grievance from the government of England itself, because they are not allowed to be the executioners, as well as judges, of their own party accusations!

Admirable emanations these of moral justice and constitutional intelligence!

Now, as one example out of a hundred of the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of 'your nationality' assembly take the following:—In an address to his Majesty, about three months since, that Assembly says, 'We solemnly repeat that the principal object of the political reforms, which this house and the people of this province have for a great number of years used every effort to obtain, is to extend the elective principle to the Legislative Council,' &c. Will the reader credit it, that a proposition to render the Legislative Council elective was never introduced into that Assembly until 1833, and in 1831 that very Assembly prayed unanimously, that 'the constitution as established by law might be transmitted unimpaired to posterity'? 'Are there three years a great number of years?' Well has 'Junius' again remarked, 'In what a labyrinth of nonsense does a man involve himself who labors to maintain falsehood by argument! How much better would it become the dignity of the House of Commons (House of Assembly) to speak plainly, and tell us at once their will must be obeyed, not because it is lawful and reasonable, but because it is their will!' So much, Sirs, for the authority on which you rest your statement. I will notice but one of your charges against the Lower Canada Executive. It is a principal one, and may, therefore, serve as a specimen of the rest. It is this—that it is seldom (to use the words of the Assembly) men of French Canadian origin find their way into office under any circumstances. The ignorance of the French population, as was shown in my last letter, is quite sufficient to account for the appointment of comparatively few Frenchmen to public situations in former years...especially under the English Government, with the English laws, and with the French antipathies to the English. But I can prove from statistical documents, that a larger number of persons of French origin have been appointed to office since 1828 (when the Canada committee of the House of Commons made their report) than of British and American origin. I can give the name of the persons, offices, and time of appointment, if the correctness of this statement be questioned.

Thus much, then, on your parts, in addition to what I have advanced in my former letters. I will now advert to some of your peculiar doctrines. One is (as the Lower Canada House of Assembly express it,) 'to render the Executive Council directly responsible to the representatives of the Canadian people.' This is what you call 'responsible government'; and it involves nothing more nor less than the termination of British supremacy in the Canadas. For—I. It is plain that the Governor and his council cannot both be responsible for the same act, any more than the King and his cabinet. 2. If the council be responsible, the Governor must be merely the nominal head of the Government, the same as the King of England, and cannot therefore be responsible for the acts of the Local Executive, either to his Majesty or to the British Parliament. 3. If the Executive council be 'directly responsible' to the Local Assembly, then the Executive council is not only the acting head of the provincial Government, but is irresponsible to the King and British Parliament; for no man can serve two masters; and 'direct responsibility to the local Assembly implies independence of the Imperial Parliament. Your doctrine is, therefore, inconsistent with the colonial relation of the Canadas to the mother country, and proposes not merely the relinquishment of the royal prerogatives and authority in those provinces, but also the transfer of the prerogatives of the Canadas, and nearly a year's travelling and residence in England, with a tolerable knowledge of the political, commercial and literary history and present state of Great Britain and Ireland, I unequivocally deny each of these propositions, and (with the exception of purely French prejudice in Lower Canada against every thing English) I positively affirm, that in each case the comparison would turn on the side of a Canadian legislative council. And in this assertion I concede to the House of Lords all that is attributed to that venerable and noble body by its ablest advocates.

According to the present relation of the Canadas to the parent state, the Governors are responsible to the King and Parliament for all the acts of the local Executives; they can also be prosecuted by any individual in the colonies for any act of oppression or injustice, as well as any justice of the peace; the Executive Coun-

cils are councils of advice, not cabinets, and are responsible in those cases only in which the constitution of the Canadas requires their concurrence to give effect to the executive acts. And pray, Sirs, what other responsibility is more efficient than this, or can exist in the Canadian Executives, unless Sovereign Legislatures be established there, the same as in Great Britain, or in the United States?

What you have advanced respecting the Legislative Councils also requires a brief notice. One of your principal charges is, that those councils have opposed the improvement of the country. I have already shown that the legislative council of Lower Canada has not opposed the diffusion of education: I will not ask you how you can make it appear that the legislative council of either province has opposed the improvement of the country? Have not the majority of those councils always been strenuous advocates of all possible facilities of internal navigation? Are they not mostly merchants, with considerable landed property in the country? How, then, can they be otherwise than favorable to the agricultural and internal improvements which are the sinews and life-blood of their own commercial enterprise and freehold wealth?

But, you say, some unworthy individuals have been appointed legislative councillors. Has no unworthy individual ever been called to the House of Lords? I admit that individuals have been called to the legislative council, who, after their appointment, have shown themselves unworthy of the honor conferred upon them and the trust reposed in them but have not many wealthy, intelligent, and worthy individuals also been called to the councils; and have not many sharers and bankrupts been elected in the Assemblies? And would not such characters be as likely to find their way into elective councils as into elective assemblies? The objection only proves, at most the want of caution on the part of those who have invested such characters with legislative powers; but it affects not the principle in the one case any more than in the other.

You say, again, the legislative council is dependent upon the will of the Executive, because its members are appointed by the Crown. I answer, would the members of the House of Commons be very dependent upon the people of Great Britain and Ireland, if they were elected for life? how, then, can you say the members of the legislative councils are dependent upon the Crown, when, the very moment they are elected councillors, they are legislators for life, and can no more be deprived of the legislative character than any member of the British House of Lords.

Your answer then is, 'The Legislative council bears no analogy to the British House of Lords, neither in numbers, wealth, influence or intelligence.' I admit it, and will ask in reply, what analogy the Canadian House of Assembly bears to the British House of Commons in numbers, wealth, influence, and intelligence? What analogy does Canada itself bear to Great Britain in these respects? To establish your vague and oft repeated assertions on this point, you must prove three things.

I. That a Canadian House of Assembly possesses more wealth, intelligence, and influence in comparison of the Legislative Council than the British House of Commons does when compared with the House of Lords. 2. That the British House of Lords possesses more members, wealth and intelligence in comparison of the population, wealth, and intelligence of Great Britain and Ireland, than a Canadian Legislative Council does in comparison of the population, wealth, & intelligence of either of the Canadas. 3. That the House of Lords represents a larger portion of the feelings and interests of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, than the Legislative Council does of the feelings and interests of the inhabitants of the Canadas. Now, Sirs, from thirty years residence in the Canadas, and nearly a year's travelling and residence in England, with a tolerable knowledge of the political, commercial and literary history and present state of Great Britain and Ireland, I unequivocally deny each of these propositions, and (with the exception of purely French prejudice in Lower Canada against every thing English) I positively affirm, that in each case the comparison would turn on the side of a Canadian legislative council. And in this assertion I concede to the House of Lords all that is attributed to that venerable and noble body by its ablest advocates.

If it be desirable, in the present position of affairs, to increase the number of members in the Canadian Legislative Councils, than can be done without subverting the principles of their constitution, either by the Crown exercising its already established prerogative, or by an imperial act, empowering the present councillors to elect one or more representative members from each

county, the same as the 16 representative Peers of Scotland are elected at the commencement of each Parliament.

But, Sirs, whence arises the implacable hatred of your Canadian confederates and yourselves against the constitution of the legislative council? I answer, from the same source with your enmity against the constitution of the British House of Lords. You have, as a pretext, adverted to the acts of the Lower Canada legislative council. I am not the advocate of those acts, any more than I am the apologist of numerous acts of the Elective Assembly; but I venture to assert, that if the acts of the Assembly were as carefully and as perniciously scrutinized as those of the legislative council have been, your argument would more than fall to the ground. Your familiar assertion, that 'the legislative council is the mere screen of the Executive Government,' sufficiently develops the cause of your rancorous denunciation of that body. You and your partisans have sought the possession of the Executive prerogative and power, you have demanded that the 'Executive be directly responsible to the representatives of the (Canadian) people,' in the preambles & certain clauses of many bills which the Canadian Assembly has of late years passed, attempts have been made to accomplish these objects, which objects have been steadily resisted by the legislative council, either by rejecting or modifying such bills. Here, then, is the real cause of the present war against the constitution of that branch of the Government. The legislative council has met the assembly on the threshold of its attempts to gain the citadel of Executive supremacy, and has thus 'screened' or shielded the Royal Power from being degraded into 'a government purely democratic.' Happy is it for the inhabitants of English, Irish, and American origin, who speak the English language, that there is a legislative council in Lower Canada; and it is to be hoped that that branch of the Government will be strengthened in numbers in proportion to its importance. You have wisely concentrated all your forces against

The eagerness to provide for their own wants, whilst the consideration even of those of the Government was deferred to a distant day, excited in my mind (I must confess) sinister suspicions as to the ultimate intentions of the House. I decided, therefore, to decline incurring any further responsibility in making the advance applied for; and without entering into the whole of my motives for doing so, in my answer to their address, I assigned such as appeared to me sufficient to justify my refusal; these will be found stated in my message in answer to the address of the house of Assembly, to which I take leave to call your particular attention, as well as to the Report of the Committee to which it was referred, because of the importance which has been attached to this subject by the house of assembly, in the 92 Resolutions subsequently adopted by them.

To have made a large advance by means of an accountable warrant, to relieve the house of assembly from the pressure of engagements entered into for their own purposes, at a moment when the Officers of Government were labouring under the most serious embarrassments, and some of them almost in a state of destitution for want of the salaries to which they are justly entitled in remuneration of their services, appeared exposed me to the reproach of having sacrificed their interests to an unmerited compliance with the wishes of the house of assembly.

But this is not all. The house of assembly had during the last Session received upon their addresses nearly the whole amount of the estimate of their contingent expenses for the year ending in October 1833, which estimate, it is to be observed, is included in the general estimate of the expenses of the civil government, and the administration of justice for that year still remaining to be provided for by legislative enactments; and it appears, moreover, by an official statement of the contingent expenses of the assembly, published towards the close of last year, that the house had contracted engagements or incurred expenses to nearly the amount of the advance (£7,000) above referred to, which statement included salaries and allowances not recognized by legal enactments, and which therefore could not be admitted in any issue made to the house; so that even supposing I could have felt justified in waiving the objections stated in my answer to their address and the other objections arising out of my regard for the interests of the public officers as above stated, I must have fallen at once into another difficulty, caused by the items of illegal salaries and appointments, included in the statement of the expenses of the house, unless (which my experience of the house of assembly could hardly justify me in anticipating) they could have been induced to forego the right they have assumed to create offices, & to assign salaries and appointments upon their own single authority.

Immediately upon receiving the address of the House of Assembly in answer to my opening Speech, I sent down (on the 13th January) two Messages, one relating to the financial difficulties of the Local Government, and another communicating the views of his Majesty's Government regarding the case of Mr. Mondelet; and on the following day (the 14th January,) I sent down another Message to the House of Assembly, conveying the answer of his Majesty's Government to the Address of the house (transmitted towards the close of last Session,) upon the subject of the Legislative Council. Copies of the three Messages above mentioned will be found amongst the accompanying documents.

Instead of proceeding at once to the consideration of the financial difficulties of the Local Government, which in obedience to the instructions received by me, had been so urgently pressed upon their early attention, a call of the House was ordered for a distant day (the 15th of February) for the purpose of taking the state of the Province into consideration. This proceeding appeared the more remarkable, from the circumstance of a very considerable number of

such were the circumstances under which I felt bound to withhold my warrant for the issue of £7,000, on the application of the House of Assembly. Their own committee in their report (of which a copy is herewith transmitted,) have clearly pointed out the course by which the house might at least have attempted the removal of my objections to a compliance with their wishes; but instead of adopting that course, the house have preferred adding this to the mass of complaints contained in their 92 Resolutions, which I shall have occasion to notice presently.

In obedience to the Order for the call of the House, the names of the Members were called over on the 15th ultimo; three only were found absent, and those who answered their names amounted to 83. Little business was done for some days, during which a long set of resolutions were in preparation, which were on the 18th ult., to the number of 92, laid upon the table of the house. On the 19th the house in committee proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions, when it was moved by Mr. Neilson, to substitute others in place of them, his motion was lost however by a

large majority. The whole of 92 resolutions have been since passed in a committee of the whole house, concurred in by the house, without amendment, and referred to a committee, with instructions to draft an Address upon them, to the three branches of the Imperial Parliament.

The division upon the question of concurrence in the House, was 56 for, and 24 against the Resolutions.

It is a circumstance deserving notice, that Messrs. Neilson and Cuvillier, two of the three members (the third, the Hon. D. B. Viger, now a legislative councillor is absent from the province) deputed to England in 1828, to support the Petition addressed to the Imperial Parliament by the people of this province, voted with the minority.

I have now the honor of transmitting a copy of these 92 resolutions; but before I proceed to offer any observations upon them, I cannot avoid pointing out to your notice the extraordinary change which has taken place in the sentiments and views of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada within the last few years, as more particularly appears by their Resolutions upon the despatch of Viscount Goderich, of the 7th of July, 1831, a copy of which resolutions, dated 24th November, 1831, is herby transmitted, commencing with the following words: 'Resolved that this House views with sentiments of gratitude, the gracious expressions of his Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare and happiness of his subjects in this province, and the proofs of a just and liberal policy towards them, contained in the despatch of his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonial department, dated the 7th July last,' &c.

The whole tenor of the 92 Resolutions now transmitted is unhappily not only at variance with the resolutions above referred to, but is calculated to excite at a distance the most lively apprehensions for the tranquillity of the province, which I am eager to anticipate with the assurance that no just grounds exist for entertaining any such apprehensions.

When a grave and deliberative body like the House of Assembly, representing a population exceeding half a million of persons, expresses its hatred of the order of things to which it owes its political existence, and of the authorities entrusted with the management of its affairs, in violent and vituperative language, which would hardly be recorded in the proceedings of a tumultuous popular meeting, acting under the influence of highly excited feelings, it will very naturally be inferred the whole population of the province must be in a most alarming state of agitation, and that the language of the House of Assembly is but an echo of the sentiments of the people loudly and vehemently expressed from one end of the country to the other.

to be able to assure you that, the very reverse of this is the fact. The people of the province are everywhere perfectly tranquil; and I have no knowledge of any public meetings having taken place in connexion with the proceedings of the House of Assembly, although efforts have not been wanting to accomplish that object.

The vehemence of feeling which breathes throughout the 92 Resolutions of the House of Assembly is confined to the walls of that Assembly, and to a very limited number of individuals in certain parts of the country.

The main object which the House of Assembly appear to have in view, is to get rid of the constitution granted to this province by the wisdom of the British Parliament in the year 1791, in order to be at liberty to undertake to search after some other form of government better suited, as they pretend, to the wishes, manners and social habits of the people.

It would, I apprehend, be foreign to my duty, as the King's servant, deputed by his Majesty to administer the government of this province according to the laws now in force, to follow the House of Assembly beyond the limits of the constitution; but it is necessary that I should notice the salient points of their resolutions, in so far as they affect the local administration of the province, for the purpose of furnishing such facts and explanations as may be necessary to lead to a just estimate of the statements they contain. These points may be classed under eleven heads, which shall be considered separately, as follows:—

1. The Legislative Council.
2. The Executive Council.
3. The Waste Lands of the Crown.
4. The case of Mr. Mondelet.
5. The Interference of the Military Force at Elections.
6. The Canada Tenures Act.
7. Control of the Revenue.
8. Withholding Public Documents by the Executive during the present Session.
9. Payments made by the Executive without lawful Authority.
10. Contingent Expenses of the House of Assembly.

#### II. Misconduct of Public Officers.

##### I. The Legislative Council.

Since the date of the Report of the committee of the House of Commons upon the affairs of the Canadas, the recommendations of which committee have until a late period been constantly invoked by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, as containing remedies for the various evils of which they complain, and amongst others the composition of the Legislative and Executive councils, the former of these bodies (the legislative council) has undergone important changes, all tending to render it more and more independent of the Crown than it was at the period above referred to.

This fact is fully established by the following statement:

Two legislative councillors, puisne judges of the Court of King's Bench for the district of Quebec, (Messrs. Kerr & Bowen) have abstained from sitting and voting in the Legislative Council, on being informed of the determination of His Majesty not to appoint puisne judges to be Legislative Councillors in future.

The following additions have been made to the Legislative Council subsequent to the period above referred to, namely,

Messrs. the honourable	Appointed during the administration of
S. Hatt.	Sir James Kemp.
D. B. Viger.*	
Louis Guy.*	
George Moffatt.	
R. De St. Ours.*	
Peter M'Gill.	
John Molson.	
N. P. de Sales Latrière.*	
F. X. Malhiot.*	
J. Desaulles.*	
B. Joliette.*	
P. de Rocheblave.*	
R. Harwood.	
A. Couillard.	
Horatio Gates.	
R. Jones.	
J. Baxter.	
F. Quirouet.*	

In all 18; of whom 10 (their names are marked by an asterisk) are of French origin, or as they are usually styled in this province (unhappily, I think, as tending to keep up national distinction,) French Canadians, to distinguish them from canadians of a different origin.

(To be continued.)

##### THE PEERAGE.

The first number of a monthly Journal entitled 'The Conservative,' was published in London on the 1st July, under the patronage of the city of London conservative association. It is a cheap publication, intended for general circulation, and is sold at a penny a number. It appears to be ably conducted. The following is extracted from its introductory address:—

'Even in the old republics the Aristocratic principle has frequently acted with powerful effect in the work of national civilization. In the despots of the continent, at this hour, it exercises a tacit but powerful check, on the throne. But it is under our balanced government alone that its values are to be enjoyed, separate from its defects: here the nobility are surrounded by no impossible line: no feudal privilege exempts them from their common share in every burden of the state; they engross no peculiar profession; they form no exclusive caste; the peerage of England character is that of a general stimulant to all the safe ambition of the more powerful order of minds. The great lawyer, the great soldier, the great divine, the great merchant, and manufacturer, see no invincible barrier raised between their steps and the coronet. In our fortunate country, all below the throne itself is open to intelligence and integrity. This is a law of natural justice, and like all such laws, its results are of the first national utility; thus instead of a stagnant and decaying noblesse, feeble with all their opulence and obscure with all their titles, it gives us an essential body in the state, perpetually reinforced with the fresh vigour of the national mind, a higher region of society, into which the more buoyant and elastic spirits of the general system habitually ascend. A peerage or 'Westminster Abbey' was the cry of Nelson in sight of one of his most glorious hazards. How many heroic hearts the same aspiration has roused; what daring nerve the glittering hope has administered; what almost miraculous achievements of patriotism and valour have owed their birth to the passion for that high prize let the records of our triumphs answer. We may read them in the long list of immortal names which have raised England to the summit of renown.'

The characteristics of a titled aristocracy are naturally allied with high and productive consequences to the people. 'To be bred,' says Burke the greatest political philosopher since the days of Aristotle, 'in a place of estimation; to see nothing low or sordid from one's infancy; to be habituated to the censorial inspection of the public eye; to stand upon such elevated ground as to be able to take a wide spread combination of men and affairs in a large society; to have leisure to read, reflect, and converse; to be enabled to draw round them the wise and learned, wherever they are to be found; to be taught to despise danger in the pursuit of honour and duty; to be habituated in armies to command and obey; to be formed to the greatest degree of vigilance, foresight, and circumspection, in a state of things in which no fault is committed with impunity, and the slightest mistakes draw on the most ruinous consequences; to be led to a guarded and regulated conduct, from a sense that you are considered as the instructor of your fellow citizens in their highest concerns; to be employed as an administrator of law and justice, to be thereby among the first benefactors of mankind; to be a professor of political sciences to be among rich traders, who, from their success, are presumed to have clear and vigorous understandings; to possess the virtues of diligence, order, constancy, and to have cultivated an habitual regard to communitative justice;—those are the circumstances of men that form, what I should call, a natural aristocracy, without which there is no

'nation.' Those profound remarks give the portraiture of nobility as the constitution moulds it. If individuals fall short of this great example, the fault is in themselves; the principle is still true, powerful, and redeeming.

But this is theory. What is practice? One of the first truths discovered in Government is, that a popular assembly is unfit to govern. There must be some authority interposed between the haste, rashness, and passion of popular impulse, and the grave energy of public action. There must be some established process for the purpose of giving the nation time to think. There must be some constitutional defence for public wisdom against the fantasy, or frenzy of popular inflammation.—This necessity has been acknowledged in every period of mankind. A senate has been the general expedient against the ruin inevitable to the fluctuating politics of republicanism. Ancient Rome founded its strength on a senate of patricians. The republics of modern Italy flourished only while the governing body was kept clear of the influence of the multitude. America, the boasted model of republicanism, has a senate. The cap which, maddening France into anarchy, destroyed even its republic, was mixed by the hands which, throwing all its orders into one assembly, made the will of the multitude the law.'

'The history of the British peerage still more strongly substantiates its uses. It will be found, even in the rudest ages of the constitution, acting alternately as an obstacle to the violence of the Crown, and as a protector against the violence of the people; in the Charter, heading the great procession of all our rights; and in the subsequent struggles of the multitude against authority, standing as a wall of iron round the legitimate prerogative. For the last three hundred years, the constitutional era of England, the liberties of the nation never have received a blow from the peers.—The spirit of the house has been like its purpose, and both wholly defensive. Where it has err'd has been always by a sensitive fear of going too far....It has been distanced by the popular daring; but within memory it has more than once saved the empire. In the year 1784, the power of the Whigs threatened the state; a succession of majorities virtually demanded that the king should surrender the right of appointing his ministers; the East India Bill would have superseded the constitution. It was fully known that the king, indignant at the insult, meditated upon retiring to Hanover. Fox would have been king; in all that forms the essentials of royalty. The evils of this usurpation might have renewed the war of Cromwell, or anticipated the massacres of Robespierre. If the king and the Commons had then stood alone in the state, there must have been a conflict, and the

there was a third branch of the legislature, and it threw its shelter over both. On the 4th of February, 1784, the Earl of Effingham moved the celebrated resolution, —'That the undoubted authority of appointing to the great offices of the executive Government is solely vested in his Majesty, and that this house has every reason to place the firmest reliance on his Majesty's wisdom in the exercise of his prerogative.' The resolution was long debated, but finally carried without a division. An address, embodying the vote, was presented to the king, concluded with these manly and important words:—'We still, on all occasions, support your Majesty in the just exercise of your prerogative, which the wisdom of the laws has entrusted to your Majesty, for the preservation of our lives and properties.'—On the morning of this momentous debate, his Majesty had addressed a private letter to the minister. It shows in what point of view George III, a sovereign as well read in the constitution, and as constitutionally disposed as any of his subjects, regarded the agency of the Lords. After lamenting the excesses into which the House of Commons had suffered themselves to be betrayed by partisans, 'I trust,' said the king, 'that the House of Lords will this day feel that the hour is come, for which the wisdom of our ancestors, established that respectable corps in the state, to prevent either the Crown or the Commons from encroaching on the rights of each other. Indeed, should not the Lords stand boldly forth, the constitution must soon be changed; for if the only two remaining privileges of the Crown are infringed, that of negativing bills which have passed both Houses of Parliament, and that of naming the ministers to be employed, I cannot but feel, as far as regards my person, that I can no longer be of utility to this country, nor can I with honor continue in this island.'

The House of Lords realized the king's sense of their determination, and by that single effort saved the constitution. By shewing that they had no fear in the event of a collision, they also actually prevented a collision. The Commons knowing the hopeless nature of the struggle, from that time relaxed in their violence; night after night the Foxite majorities went down, until the 8th of March; when being but 191 to 190, opposition thus reduced to a majority of one, shrank from the contest, and the rights of the Crown and of the country were acknowledged. How justly this triumph was felt by him who best knew the true hazards of the question, the king's immediate note to the minister shews. 'Mr. Pitt's letter' (announcing the result of the debate), wrote his Majesty, 'is the most satisfactory I have received for many months. An avowal on the outset that the proposition held forth is not intended

to go further lengths than a kind of manifesto, and then carrying it by a majority of only one, and the day concluded with an avowal that all negotiation is at an end, gives me every reason to hope, that by a firm and proper conduct this *faction* will by degrees be deserted by many, and at length be forgotten. I shall ever with pleasure consider that by the prudence as well as rectitude of one person, this great change has been effected; and that he will ever be able to reflect with satisfaction that in having supported me he has saved the constitution.'

##### CRIMINAL COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER TERM, 1836.

*Trials had this term.*

August 29.—Dom Rex vs. James Hyland petty larceny, guilty—sentenced to imprisonment of three months.

John Fitzgerald, petty larceny, guilty—three months.

Jean B. Fournelle, burglary, guilty—sentence of death recorded.

Francois Lavigne, burglary, not guilty—defended by Mr. A. P. Hart.

30.—Pierre Giroux alias Pierre Cloutier, burglary, guilty—sentence of death recorded.

John Hill Roe, Esquire, perjury, guilty—on motion of counsel, new trial granted.

J. B. Lajenesse, stealing on a navigable river, guilty—sentence suspended.

Joseph Carriere, assault with intent to murder, guilty—twelve months imprisonment.

Catharine McDonald, grand larceny, not guilty.

James Stuart, petty larceny, guilty—three months.

September 1...—Joseph Picard, burglary, guilty—death recorded.

Gilbert Bernard, burglary, guilty—do.

Joseph Thomache the younger, burglary, guilty—sentence suspended.

John Grant, petty larceny, guilty—three months.

Jean Jesemie, burglary, not guilty.

George Chant, highway robbery, guilty—sentence of death recorded.

September 2.—William Stuart, petty larceny, guilty—three months.

William Audy and Zephyr Laneuville, burglary, guilty—death recorded.

Henry Smith, burglary, guilty—do.

Victoire Labombarde, Marie Gregoire and J. B. Lorrain, grand larceny, not guilty—defended by Mr. Salmon.

September 3.—Charles Decoste, burglary, guilty of grand larceny—six months.

Andrew Haggerty, grand larceny, guilty of petty larceny—three months.

Eustache Desmarais, assault with intent to commit a rape, guilty—six months in gaol.

Anne Hayes, grand larceny, guilty of petty larceny—three months in gaol.

Jean B. Moreau, grand larceny, guilty of petty larceny—six months.

Olivier Prevost alias Cloutier, burglary, guilty—death recorded.

Catharine Brady, uttering counterfeit money, guilty—six months in gaol.

Joseph Thomache the elder and Joseph Picard, burglary, guilty—death recorded.

William Collins, highway robbery, not guilty.

September 5.—Octave Filiaire, grand larceny, not guilty—defended by Mr. Salmon.

Francois Lavigne, 2d indictment, burglary, not guilty—Mr. A. P. Hart for prisoner.

September 6.—Louis Giguere alias Gierre, forgery, guilty—death recorded.

Francois Fournelle, grand larceny, not guilty.

Robert Buck, stealing oxen, not guilty—defended by A. P. Hart, Esq.

September 7.—Louis Legros, grand larceny, not guilty—defended by Francois Terroux, Esq.

Louis Legros, on second indictment for larceny, not guilty.

Alexander Grant, George Nixon, and Moses Powell Wormley, riot, not guilty—defended by A. P. Hart and C. Ovide Perrault, Esquires.

September 8...—Pierre Waisbroad, burglary, not guilty—Mr. A. P. Hart for prisoner.

Charles Vidal, extortion, not guilty—Mr. A. P. Hart for prisoner.

Francis Timmens, grand larceny, not guilty—defended by C. T. Greece, Esquire.

September 9...—John Price, Francois Fayne and Macome Gelineau, grand larceny, guilty—sentence suspended.

Antoine Choiniere alias Sabourin, assault upon a magistrate in execution of his duty, guilty—fined £5, and imprisonment till paid.

Farrel Doud, unlawfully conveying a mare out of the province into one of the United States of America—not guilty.

Mattam Ledger, breaking gaol, guilty—fined £100.

Francois Sanschagrin, burglary, guilty—sentence of death recorded.

Ludger Duverney, contempt of Court, guilty—fined £20 and one month in gaol.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.—This day at noon a fire broke out in the upper floor of the store on the Queen's wharf, occupied by Mr. Vass, which speedily communicated to the stores of Mr. Buteau and the bonding warehouse near the Cul-de-Sac, and to the dwelling house in front. The fire is still raging, and has extended in the direction of St. Peter Street, as far as the

house of Mr. Marrett, and along Rue Sous le Fort, to Mr. Arnold's new house, the interior of which is consumed. The wind is from the east and blowing freshly, and the burning flakes are carried to a great distance...there is no saying how far it may extend. The house at the corner of St. Peter Street and Rue Sous le Fort has also taken, and a house in Champlain Street was set on fire by the burning shingles falling on the roof, but the flames did not extend to the adjoining houses. The roofs of several houses and buildings in the Upper Town have also been set on fire by the burning shingles, but, from the inhabitants being on the alert, the fire has been extinguished without doing much mischief. The flakes are carried completely over the town, and fall thickly on the Esplanade. The tide was unfortunately out when the fire commenced

testant Clergy, according to the ratio of their population, or in such other proportion as may be deemed equitable and just; and by granting to them such other provision as the Imperial Parliament may in its wisdom deem expedient.

All this was asked as members of the Church of Scotland. The other classes of Presbyterians were flattered with the promise of an union with the Kirk, and a participation in the 'Reserves.' While the Reverend gentleman was making his fine promises he knew perfectly well that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland never would consent to such an union. Accordingly when the petition from all the Presbyterian sects in the two Canadas, as from the members of the Church of Scotland, had obtained a hearing, and some encouragement to expect a favourable issue, it came out that the expected union was a humbug—a pious fraud for the accomplishment of a selfish, exclusive end. For when the turn was served, the dupes were told, you cannot be admitted into the Church of Scotland, because you have not been educated in some of the Scottish Universities. The gentleman and his friends knew this before hand; as who does not? He and his friends must, exclusively, fatten on the 'leaves,' as already within their grasp. But there is sometimes no certainty till the bite is in the mouth. The 'leaves' have not yet been realized. 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.' Another excitement must then be got up, but it must be different from the former. It will not do to play the same tune again. The former dupes will not respond to a second edition of religious professions and specious promises, but they may be made to dance to another tune though played by the same versatile musician. The gentleman then throws off his gown and the clergyman together. Hence the radicalism, the democracy, the liberalism, the philosophizing confusion of all religions of the 'Prospectus,' and farewell, forever, farewell to consistency.

With the Rev. gentleman's motives as cherished in his own heart, I have nothing to do, any farther than he has chosen to reveal them in his writings. But taking his 'Prospectus' in my hand, and reading it through, I ask what proofs does it furnish of giving any more preference to Christianity than it gives to Hindooism, Mahomedanism, or the Gallic Goddess of reason? The language of the 'Prospectus' is indiscriminate, unrestricted and universal. No government of any country can be allowed to believe in any God. It must support all religions, or it must discard all religions. There is no alternative. Governments therefore must believe in no religion. They are compelled to be atheistic. What governments may or must do, we may do the same. Hence I will boldly declare the impression which this Rev. gentleman's 'prospectus' has made on my mind to be no other than, 'Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes.'

Alas for poor human nature! What will not blind ambition attempt for the accomplishment of its ends! The unhappy gentleman, more an object of compassion than of reproach, must sacrifice his own mother Church on the altar of liberalism, and even our common Christianity, and proclaim himself the champion of 'equal dispensation to all—or equal withdrawing from all,' religious persuasions. The first member of the alternative is impracticable—impossible. No government can do it—no man can do it—no angel in heaven can do it—God Almighty cannot do it. All religions cannot be equally true, and therefore God, as the fountain of all truth, cannot shew equal favor to false religions as to the true. All this the gentleman knew, and so in his wild scheme, 'equal withdrawing from all,' is inevitable; that is, and must be a downright landing in the dark, gloomy, cheerless regions of reckless infidelity and atheism.

I am, Sir, &c.  
A BELIEVER IN THE BIBLE.

14th Sept. 1836.

## MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 20, 1836.

A meeting was held on the 5th instant, at Montreal, for the purpose of forming a Society for furthering the cause of education in the province. It was attended by men of all political creeds. The hon. D. B. Viger in the chair. It is to be regretted, that the chairman should have indulged in reflections against the British government, in the course of his opening speech. We are not going to enter into detail concerning his speech, we say only, that it is to be regretted that he could not have forbore those reflections, when none knew better than himself the anxiety of Government, to afford every means of instruction, at any rate, to the French population;—we say nothing as to their anxiety for the instruction of the English.

Until the people themselves actually feel the want of education, it is useless for government to hold out bounties for the opening of schools. People cannot be bribed to acquire education; and as long as they, themselves being ignorant, see nothing but ignorance, equally dark with their own, around them, they will not be apt to discover the need of it. Within this province upwards of half a million of dollars has been spent, to induce the people to send

Roberies....On the night of Tuesday last, the store of William Baker, Esq. M. P. was broken open & robbed of goods to a considerable amount. The night previous, a gig and harness of Anson Kemp, Esquire,

their children to school; but the profit has been by no means commensurate with the expenditure. Nor is it to be wondered at. The general argument, that what one does not pay for is not much valued, is true here. Children were sent to schools paid for by government, not because the education of the children was appreciated by the parents, but because a certain number of pounds might be got for the district, provided a certain number of children could be placed on the benches of the schoolroom; not because the parents wished their children to be educated, but because they wished the district to draw the money. In general this remark is true, as to the French parishes; and so well aware of the fact were the papers in the pay of the 'French-origin' party, that they went into mourning on the death of the Elementary Act.

In the Townships again, the Government bounty was upon the whole appreciated. It certainly tended to augment the number of schools, but we do not know that it much augmented the numbers of scholars. The 'British or foreign' origin population know too well the advantage of knowledge, to bring up their children in ignorance. The burden of education is now of course heavier on the English population than previously but the death of the Elementary Act has not, we venture to assert, caused a material diminution in the number of scholars.

The acquiring of education by a people, may be said to be the effect of custom; but custom is the result either of necessity or of convenience. Let the necessity be created, or the convenience demonstrated, and the custom will be established.

The late Elementary Act did neither, hence with the

Act died the Elementary schools in the

French districts; while in the English

Townships, where the custom was estab-

lished anterior to the existence of the Act, but little interruption to the schools has

been experienced....at least, as far as our

own individual knowledge extends. Hence,

too, we should be opposed to the revival of the late Act.

Without some assistance from Government, schools cannot, in this country, be so well supported as they ought to be; in some parts they cannot be established. This fact, the provincial authorities are well aware of: the question is, on what principle is aid to be extended.

No principle can perhaps be laid down for this, which will be wholly free from objection. We have seen that the principle of the late act has failed; that fact, therefore, is a supreme objection to its revival. The one least liable to objection seems to us to be that, on which is predicated the act, allowing grants to be made to agricultural societies. By that act, if the members of a society subscribe, and actually pay into the hands of the Treasurer, any sum of money, the government is authorised to make to such society a grant of double the sum subscribed; the grant, however, not to exceed £80 currency.

This principle would, in our opinion, be the most likely to be attended with success in regard to schools. Let the condition of the receipt of aid from government be, that the people in the district shall first have subscribed, and actually paid, into the hands of a responsible person a sum of money; on evidence of which, government might be authorised to pay a certain bounty, but the bounty not to exceed a certain stipulated sum.

And if in any Township or parish it should appear that a district had raised a certain considerable sum, then a superior school for the township or parish, should be established in that district, to which a more liberal allowance from government might be made. Provision at the same time might be made for pauper scholars.

The grand objection to this is, that it appears to favor the rich, more than the poor. To answer the objection we would point to the actual composition of human society, and shew that such is the real and natural state of things. The poor man is unable to give his children education at all, the man of moderate means can give his children a common education, and the rich man can give his children a superior one. By the above system while the certainty of the opportunity to acquire a common education is ensured to the children of the poor man, the path to higher attainments is open to all.

Robberies....On the night of Tuesday last, the store of William Baker, Esq. M. P. was broken open & robbed of goods to a considerable amount. The night previous, a gig and harness of Anson Kemp, Esquire,

were stolen from a barn, near his store at Churchville; and on Thursday night a handsome mare, the property of Mr. Hazard Thomas, was stolen from his pasture. A saddle and bridle were stolen from James Lee, whose premises join Mr. Thomas', on the same night, and probably by the perpetrator of the last theft.

The two robbers of Mr. Baker's store carried the goods to Johnson in Vermont, where they offered them for sale; but the sudden retreat of one of them, and other circumstances gave rise to suspicion, and the other was seized. On information of this, a party from Canada set out and brought the fellow over on Saturday morning. His name, he says, is Smith, but it is supposed to be Spriggs. The whole country was now on foot to apprehend the other fellow, and he was found well armed, in North Troy, Vt. His name is Sloane, and it is said, that a reward of 5,000 dollars was offered for him some time ago in N. Y. State. The same scoundrels had also stolen the gig and harness which were found on Sunday last.

The Society in this Seigniory for detecting horse thieves, despatched, on the instant, six men, on different routes, to track out the mare. All have returned except three. It is therefore hoped that traces of the thief have been found.

The fellow Smith, on being seized, expressed a wish to be carried into Canada, so great is the dread of an U. S. prison and solitary confinement. This fact speaks volumes for the necessity of a penitentiary in Canada.

The Farmers' Advocate complains of the mails. If he would address a private communication to Mr. Stayner on the subject, we are satisfied, from experience of that gentleman's anxiety to accommodate the public, that he would loss no time in setting to rights whatever is wrong.

Mr. Lyon McKenzie, Editor of the Toronto Constitution, (lucus a non luctu) finding that his falsehoods have turned stale with all the Canada Editors, fired a shot at our friends across the line, and hit the Buffalo Whig. We request him of Buffalo not to believe any thing McK. says, unless he himself knows it to be true.

SQUIRREL HUNT.  
HENRY DÉRBY } Managers.  
WM. JOSBURG. }  
  
The parties were composed of 15 on each side; hunted 14 days, and met on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the 3d concession church at Caldwell's Manor,—the game was then counted by Capt John Griggs, and R. Douglas. The following is the result;

Squirrels' tails	1,611
Crows heads	217
Grain destroying animals	328
Total	2,156

A FRIEND TO THE CROPS.

It is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the Standard, from the United States, be addressed to UNION, Franklin Co. Vermont.

At West Alburg, by Wm. L. Sowles, Esq. on the 22d ult., Mr. James Smith to Miss Jane Miller, both of Noyan, L. C.

Died.  
At Burlington, Vt., on the 7th inst. Warren L. Howard, aged 16 years.

Mr. Hutcherson's child, of Lacole, aged 2 years, fell back into a tub of boiling water and was so badly scalded that he died 24 hours after.

THE Society for detecting horse thieves and the recovering of Horses Stolen from said society are requested to meet at the Inn of Elijah Crockett St. Armand West, on Saturday the 29th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the Committee.

C. A. SEYMOUR, Secy.  
Frelighsburg, Sept. 19th, 1836.

Notice  
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 17th instant, a black 4 year old gelding HORSE; said horse has some brown spots on the phalanges and nose.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN MULLEN.

St. Armand, September 19, 1836.

Cattle Show.  
A meeting of the Officers and Members of the Agricultural Society, for the County of Rouville, will be held at the house of Mr. C. C. P. GOULD, Innkeeper Henryville, on Saturday the 24th day of September inst, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of shewing or exhibiting all such Animals as may be entitled to premiums; together with the articles of Butter, Cheese, Cloth, or other articles that are admitted by the By-Laws of said society; and also, to award premiums on Crops, Farms, &c. to such persons as the Judges thereof may determine.

By order of the President.

D. L. LEWIS, Secretary.

Noyan, 1st September, 1836. V2 24-2w.

PHILIP H. MOORE.

Bedford, August 16th, 1836.

Machine Cards.  
The subscriber, agent for Mr. S. P. Bent, manufacturer, Middlebury, Vermont, has received samples of the above; orders for which will be taken at low prices & executed with despatch.

JAMES COURT,

Commercial agent.

Montreal, 17th August, 1836. V2 20-12w.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for

Veal Calf Skins.

H. M. CHANDLER.

Frelighsburg, 17th April, 1836. V2-2if

Look Here !!

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for

Veal Skins.

May 21, 1836. L. & A. KEMP.

## RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF

## Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1/2 DOLLARS, (17s 6d.)

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday

day mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain

in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday

mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please,

breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus

the advantages of this new line are obvious.

Strayed or Stolen

ON the night of the 18th

inst., an English brown

MARE;

said mare is about six years

old,—well shod but has a rivet through

her near fore hoof.

Whoever will return said mare, or give infor-

mation where she may be found, shall be liberally

rewarded.

EDWARD BAKER.

St. Armand, Sept. 19, 1836.

V2 21-1w.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the

Counties of Mississauga and Rouville, will be

held at the house of Mr. Abel Smith, Phillipsburg,

on Monday the 3d day of October next, at

11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a

Board of Directors for the ensuing year, agreeably

to the 6th section of the Act, entitled, 'An Act

to authorise the establishment of Mutual Fire

Insurance Companies.'

By order of the Directors.

CHESTER ROBERTS, Secy.

Phillipsburg, Sept. 8th, 1836. V2 22-3w.

V2 13tf.

ANSON KEMP.

Churchville, July 5th, 1836.

V2 13tf.

## Card.

To the Editor of the Mississouri Standard.

SIR—The following beautiful lines were composed and addressed, by a Lady, to her Father, a short time after the death of her Mother, a few weeks since—within the precincts of your paper; if you think them worthy a place in the Poet's corner of the Standard, you are at liberty to insert them.

J. L.

Not as was wont, my fearful hand doth trace  
The spotless sheet, with light and varied face;  
Death, cruel death! heart-rending, doleful sound,  
Hath spread its shadow, gloomily around.

What glad'ning prospect, or what earthly store  
Can cheer, which says my Mother is no more?  
Ah! who can tell—ah! who but feels it knows  
The sorrows of a child, and husband's woes?

We mourn the loss, the loss severely known,  
But humbly say, we give Thee back Thine own.  
Her spirit's rest!—what Angel tongue can tell  
It dwells with God, who doth all things well.

Thrice happy I, who on her knees have laid  
My head, and with my little lips have pray'd;  
And early learnt my Parent's God to love;  
To wash my robes in His atoning blood.

Yes, blest was he, the comfort of her years,  
That kindly wip'd away affliction's tears;  
That bore in union, all her troubles given,  
And led her safely to the gates of heaven.

Father! spare him, our Parent blest;  
Let us not say, we are of him bereft!

Oh! guide him, in this painful, trying hour,  
And shield his body from Disease's power.

Thus, while we six, around our parent cling,  
No sacrifice we deem too great for him;  
Still aid us, Lord, to cheer his growing years,  
And banish from his mind, disturbing cares.

Help us to follow to that blissful seat,  
And there his Partner, and our Mother, greet,  
Where all our spirits may unite again,  
To sing the praises of the Heavenly Lamb.

E. B.

#### THE TIGRIS.

The steam vessel Tigris, which was on its way to Bassora, under the expedition of Col. Chesney, on her way with the Euphrates, down the Euphrates, was overtaken by a tornado 21st of May and sunk immediately, carrying down twenty men.

A little after one p. m. on that melancholy day the flat boats being a little ahead, and the Tigris leading the Euphrates, a storm appeared, bringing with it, high in the air, clouds of sand from the north west quarter. At this moment we were passing over the rocks of Le Garia (deeply covered) and immediately after we made a signal for the Euphrates to choose a berth, and make fast; which was done more as a matter of precaution, on account of the difficulty of seeing our way through the sand, than from apprehension that the squall would be so terrific. The Tigris was immediately directed toward the bank, against which she struck without injury, but with so much violence as to recoil a distance of about eight yards, leaving two men on the bank, who had jumped out to make fast. The wind then suddenly veered round, drove her bow off, and thus rendered it quite impossible to secure the vessel to the bank, along which she was blowing rapidly by the heavy gusts, her head falling off into the stream as she passed close by the Euphrates, which vessel had been backed opportunely to avoid the concussion.

The engines were working with full power, and every endeavor made to turn the vessel's bow to the bank. One anchor was let go, but the heel of the vessel made it impossible to get the other out, and she was then nearly broadside to the wind, with the engines almost powerless, and the waves, rising to four or five feet, forcing their way in at the windows. Lieut. Cockburn, the Messrs. Stanton, and some of the men, made ineffectual attempts to keep out the water, for the fate of the vessel was already decided; and the fore part of the deck being under water, Lieut. Lynch came to report that the Tigris was sinking, and the word was immediately passed for all to save themselves.—At this very instant a momentary gleam of light faintly showed the bank at the apparent distance of eight or ten yards; and, as there seemed every probability that the stern would touch it before she went down, Lieutenant Lynch encouraged the people to remain steady until they reached the land. All were on deck at this critical moment, some clinging to the ropes of the awning, the paddle boards, and funnel, but the majority were close to the tiller, and all behaving with the most exemplary obedience, until the vessel went down all at once, and probably within half a minute after we had seen the bank for an instant.

Lieut. Lynch, who was at my elbow, dived out underneath the starboard ridge rope, at the moment when there was about four feet water on the deck, and I had the good fortune to get clear, in the same way, through the larboard side, and also to take a direction which brought me to the land, without having seen anything whatever to guide me through the darkness worse than that of night. When it cleared a little I found around me Lieut. Lynch and Mr. Eden, (both greatly exhausted) Mr. Thompson, the Messrs. Stanton, and several of the men. The hurricane was already abating rapidly, and as the distance from the vessel to the shore was very short, we indulged the hope that the rest of our brave companions had reached the bank lower down. For an instant I saw the keel of the Tigris upmost, near the stern. She went down bow foremost, and, having struck the bottom in that position, she probably turned round on the bow as a pivot, and thus

showed part of her keel for an instant, at the other extremity; but her paddle beams, floats, and part of the sides were already broken up, and actually floating ashore, so speedy and terrific had been the work of destruction.

From the moment of striking the bank, until the Tigris went down, it scarcely exceeded eight minutes, while the operation of sinking itself did not occupy more than three; indeed, the gale was so very violent, that I doubt whether the most powerful vessel, such as a frigate, could have resisted it, unless she were already secured to the bank; and, for this there was, in our case, little or no time, as it was barely possible in the position of our consort, to make fast and save the vessel.

Return of officers and men who were lost:—Lt. R. B. Lynch, 26th Regt.; Ben, native infantry, passenger; Ensign Sades, Carpenter; John Strathers, engineer.

Royal Artillery... Lt. R. Cockburn; acting sergeant, R. Clark; T. Jones, gunner; Robert Turner, James Moore, James Hay, gunner.

Sappers and Miners.—Archibald McDonald, private; seamen. Benjamin Gibson, John Hunter, Thomas Booth, Thomas Batty, George Liddell; natives, Abooo, Wasoo, Jacob, John, Manuel, Pedro.

A perilous encounter with an Iceberg near the Banks of Newfoundland.—On the 30th June last, the ship Byron left Liverpool for New York, heavily laden with iron, salt, &c., and having on board, in passengers and crew, 119 or 120 souls.... On the morning of the 3rd of August, 34 days out, in lat. 44° 22', lon. 43° 50', a scene occurred which can never be effaced from memory. It was the watch of the first mate, a man of great fidelity, but being indisposed his place was taken by another. An unusual degree of levity and thoughtless security among the passengers, had just given place to sleep. And now all was still, save the tread of the watch on deck or the occasional toll of the bell to warn fishing craft, if near, of our approach; but we had more need to be warned ourselves than to give warning to others of approaching danger. At 2 o'clock, A. M. a hurried step awoke the writer of this sketch; and the rapid whispering of some created the suspicion that all was not right. Springing from his berth, he asked one of the men near the cabin door, what was the matter. 'We are in the midst of ice said he; 'Will you inform the captain and mate?' The captain was instantly on deck; he ran forward to look out. In a moment the vessel, going at the rate of five knots, struck as if against a solid rock. It was an island of ice! It lifted its head above the waters more than one hundred feet, and leaned over as if ready to fall down upon us. The word was given to put up helm and back the sails. As the sailors were hastening to obey the latter order.... as looking up at the immense, overhanging, freezing mass, the ship struck again with increased force.—O what a shock! Crash! Crash! it seemed as if the masts were falling one after another on the deck. The second mate entered the cabin and clapping violently his hands together exclaimed, 'My God! our bows are all stove in...we're all gone.' An awful death appeared inevitable. In this moment of general panic, the commanding officer gave orders to 'clear away the boat.' Then while the knife was being applied to the cordage fastening her alongside the ship, a rush was made to her by men and women. The small boat was in a moment filled with thirty or forty persons. It seems utterly marvellous that she did not break down precipitating every soul into the deep. Had this taken place, our commanding officer must have shared the same fate; for a desire to gain possession of her for himself and crew, or to save the miserable crowd that had got into her from destruction—it may be from both motives—he entered the boat and stood in her until he drove out every one at the point of the sword. This was a scene of terror! In front of the cabin the passengers were collected, half naked—some on their knees calling for mercy,.... some clapping their hands, and uttering the most appalling shrieks. Nothing distinctly could be heard. All was confusion and horror. It was enough to penetrate a heart of stone. Some more collected, were dressing themselves preparing to resist the cold, if perchance they should survive on the wreck. Others were looking for something to which they could lash themselves for support for a time in the water. Here, you might see one with safety-belt slung over his shirt, endeavouring to fill it with air: there another, pale and agitated enquiring 'Is there any hope?' And there, one standing as if in sullen despair, 'It is no use to do any thing.... We must die.' 'Are we sinking, uncle?' cries a dear boy. A child running to a brave sailor says, 'Wont you save me?' And the loud wailing and lamentation from the crowd rose higher and higher. Then, as if to close the painful scene, the ship struck again on her quarter. The shock reverberated like thunder, making every joint of the vessel shake as if coming apart. Hope now fully fled; all hearts were dismayed: the despairing cry was renewed, and the most calm braced themselves in preparation for immediate death.—Even the dogs cowered down on the deck in silence.

It appeared that at the first shock against the mountain, the jib-boom was broken and thrown over the bows into the vessel. The second shock carried away the bowsprit, head, and cut water, lodging the timbers across the bows. Had it struck

us on either side, or had it struck the hull, we must have perished; but, by the mercy of God, the hull was uninjured. After the bowsprit, was carried away, the stem of the ship must have been held down for an instant by the overhanging column; and her not immediately rising in front, gave the idea to the most experienced that she was stove in, and was filling with water.—This created a panic. But the sails being backed the helm put hard up she turned off from her enemy, and swinging clear received the last shock on her larboard quarter, which though its sound was terrible, did no injury. *This instant she was free.*

And now was the contest between despair and hope. The carpenter reported that the hull was sound, and the bowsprit could be repaired, but then she may have sprung a leak, and the forecastle is in danger of falling! The word was 'to the pump.' The pump was rigged and wrought. It was a moment of painful suspense until the pump sucked, shewing that all was tight. Then hope gilded the countenance of our captain, and all hearts began to live in its radiance. Still we waited to hear the crash of the forecastle as the vessel was rolling in the sea, but it stood firm. Daylight ever delightful, to those on the deep, and peculiarly grateful to us, soon appeared. We found ourselves going on our way, alive, and with every reasonable confidence of future life.

We stood amazed at our deliverance. The most careless among us were constrained to attribute our preservation to a kind and merciful Providence; while the multitude cried out unhesitatingly, 'It is the Lord who hath saved us; thanks and praises to his holy name.' Then every countenance was lighted up with joy; every heart was full of gratitude to God and love one to another, and many purposes were formed of reformation in future. The next day we saw three mountains of ice. We passed near to one of them. We gazed with the deepest interest on the fellow of that which had so greatly endangered our lives. Before the close of the second day a new bowsprit was fitted up, which stood the trial of winds and waves the remainder of the voyage. In all this business the officers and crew showed great skill and energy.—*Observer.*

#### TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance £s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year £s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES MOIR FERRES, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

#### STANDARD AGENTS.

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.

Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome.

Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry Bright, Sutton.

William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, La Cole.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.

Nathan Hale, Troy.

Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.

Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.

Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississouri Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

#### SMITH'S Cheap Store.

#### New & Splendid Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of

#### Goods

ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.

Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid.

W. W. SMITH.  
Mississouri Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12tf.

#### BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c,

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.

Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

JAMES RUSSELL

St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13-1y.

V2—16tf.

Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

#### FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, &c.

specially inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt.

hey hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.

Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

#### CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt.

January 12 1836.

#### Cash for Wool!

#### NOTICE

I hereby give that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.

Sherbrooke, May 10, 1736. V2—7t

#### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Bailey & Smith, A. P. Smith, & the present firm of Smith & Gilliland, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, without further notice.

SMITH & GILLILAND.

P. S. Unless particular attention is paid to the above notice, those having Notes & Accounts with the undersigned will find them in the hands of a Bailiff for collection.

S. G. LaCole, near the Province line. July 23, 1836. V2—16tf.

#### PRIZE MEDALS.

THE Natural History Society of Montreal offer three Prize Medals for the three best Essays that may be presented on the following subjects:—

1. On the connection between the language and the character of a people.

2. On the physical history of rivers in general, and of the St. Lawrence in particular.

3. On the circumstances which affect climate in general, and the climate of Lower Canada in particular.

4. On the comparative adaptation of prairie and forest to the settlement of a new country.

5. The changes that have taken place in the habits of exotic plants cultivated in the northern parts of